

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

Full Reports of the Tulare Convention.

SOME VALUABLE STATISTICS.

State Association of Irrigation Districts Formed—Resolutions Adopted—An Important Feature.

The State Irrigation Convention that adjourned on Saturday at Tulare was probably the most important assemblage of the kind that ever met in the State. Partial reports have been published, as they were received, by telegraph, but yesterday J. W. Nance, of Perris, San Bernardino county, president of the State Association of Irrigation Districts, and L. M. Holt of San Bernardino, on their return home, stopped a few hours in this city and from them has been obtained more complete reports of the action of the convention, which are given today.

Mr. Holt submitted to the convention the following statistical report of the financial operations of the districts, which was so gratifying that the convention passed a hearty vote of thanks for the same:

IRRIGATION DISTRICT DATA.

The following data regarding the irrigation districts of the State have been carefully prepared from reports of the secretaries of the various districts. Seventeen districts have made reports, of which number 12 have voted bonds, and these 12 are given in the annexed table. Some 10 or 12 districts did not make report.

The following table shows the returns from 12 of the irrigation districts of California, giving number of acres, amount of bonds voted, amount of bonds sold and the amount of bonds per acre in the districts that have voted bonds.

Number	Name	County	Acres	Bonds Voted	Bonds Sold	Acre
1	Monterey	Monterey	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
2	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
3	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
4	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
5	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
6	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
7	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
8	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
9	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
10	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
11	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
12	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
13	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
14	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
15	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
16	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
17	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
18	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
19	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
20	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
21	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
22	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
23	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
24	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
25	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
26	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
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58	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
59	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
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62	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
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97	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
98	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
99	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
100	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
101	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
102	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	.00
103	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	

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TIMES-MIRROR TELEPHONES. Business Office, No. 98 Editorial Room, No. 674 Times-Mirror Printing House, No. 453

Address: The Times-Mirror Company, TIME BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

ENTERED AT POSTOFFICE AS 2D-CLASS MATTER.

The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager; W. A. SPALDING, A. MCAFARLAND, Vice-Presidents; T. T. TREASURER; MARIAN OTIS, Secretary.

Vol. XVIII.....No. 103

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.



Republican Nominations.

(Edition, Tuesday, November 4, 1890.)

FOR GOVERNOR.

COL. H. B. MARKHAM, Los Angeles Co.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

JOHN E. REDDICK.....Alameda.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

E. G. WALLACE.....Alameda.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

J. R. MEDDONALD.....Stanislaus.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

W. H. H. HART.....San Francisco.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

THEO. REICHERT.....San Francisco.

FOR COMPTROLLER.

K. P. COLGAN.....Sonoma.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

W. H. BEATTY.....Sacramento.

FOR JUDGES:

C. M. GAROUTTE.....Yolo.

R. C. HADEN, JR., San Joaquin.

J. J. DUNLEAVEN, San Joaquin.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

L. BROWN.....Solano.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

J. H. ANDERSON.....San Francisco.

Nominations for Congress.

AT LARGE:

E. G. CAMPBELL.....San Joaquin.

BY DISTRICTS:

J. H. HARRISON.....San Diego.

District Nominations.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER—THIRD DISTRICT.

JAMES W. REA.....Santa Clara.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. H. HEBRON.....Monterey.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

All political advertisements, announcements, calls for meetings, etc., must be paid for in advance. This rule applies equally to the news columns and the regular advertising columns of THE TIMES.

ESTEE'S SPEECH.

Copies of today's TIMES, containing the authorized report of the great campaign speech delivered by Hon. M. M. Estee last night, will be supplied to committees and others upon application. Prices: \$2.50 per 100 copies, or \$25 per 1000 copies.

LITTLE sympathy will be wasted upon those two too fresh freshmen who had their heads broken while trying to "haze" a new arrival at an Eastern college. Hazing is a brutal practice and should be abolished.

THE grain business in this country sometimes offers a great field for speculation. Six months ago corn was selling in Kansas at sixteen cents. Now it is worth about half a dollar. This beats mining stocks.

SENATOR STEWART is making an effort to get up the bill to reimburse the States of California, Oregon and Nevada for money expended by them in raising and equipping troops for the Union army during the late war. The bill appropriates \$3,000,000. There is little chance of getting it through during the present session.

DR. TALMAGE is a reverend "rustler," and would probably make a success in any other line of activity as well as the "preaching business." He has been hard at work since the fire which destroyed his tabernacle, and has now succeeded in raising half a million dollars for a new building, which, it is said, will be the most beautiful church edifice in New York or Brooklyn.

It is announced that designs for a Grant monument in New York have finally been accepted. Meantime a strong sentiment is growing in favor of removing the remains of the great soldier from a city whose inhabitants show so little appreciation of his services that they will not subscribe for his monument a sum not greater than that which they spend annually for flowers to decorate their ball rooms.

THE Nevada Democrats, in State convention assembled, arraigned the Republican party at great length. They complain that in 1861 the wealth and population of the State were more than double what they are today, whereas the population ought to be 500,000, and the taxable wealth \$1,000,000, instead of \$20,000,000. The Republican party has been accused by its enemies of almost every crime under the sun, from the failure of crops to the murder of striking workingmen, but it remained for the Nevada Democracy to lay the collapse of the Comstock lode at its door.

LOS ANGELES AND THE NEW BOOM.

There is no doubt whatever that Southern California is about to enter upon a new era of prosperity. The large sums coming in for our fruit and other crops, and the return of confidence manifested by outside capitalists ensures this. We have tided over the depression consequent upon the undue inflation of real estate values, and our course will henceforth be upward and onward.

The city of Los Angeles will, of course, share in this onward move. In how far it will so share depends upon our citizens themselves—upon our capitalists, especially. Whether we are to maintain and confirm the proud position which the Angel City now holds, as the preeminent center of Southern California trade, is for them to say. It will not do to take it for granted that, because we have such a start, we must always remain a long way in the lead. Such a belief has wrecked cities which had, in their time, as promising an outlook as Los Angeles has today.

Take, for instance, the well-known case of Leavenworth and Kansas City. The former was a flourishing city when Kansas City was a mere village. It despised its rival, and thought that all enterprises in that section must come to Leavenworth. Look at the two cities today. There are cities in Southern California which, in proportion to population, are far wealthier in income than Los Angeles, such, for instance, as Pomona and Riverside, the four thousand inhabitants of which latter place received last year over a million dollars for their fruit crop. These and other little cities are ambitious and enterprising, and are able to offer inducements to manufacturing and other enterprises which rightfully should come here—which could come here if our capitalists said the word. Let us see that we do not drive them away, or we shall awake, one fine morning, and find that we have several promising competitors in the race.

In connection with this is the esthetic side of the subject. The climate of Los Angeles city is fine—so is that of other cities and villages in Southern California. To attract tourists and health-seekers, we must have good roads, good hotels and cleanly streets. Every dollar spent in this way will yield us ten.

These ideas should be patent to all in a wide-awake community, but it does no harm to refer to them occasionally. With an ordinary display of enterprise and public spirit on the part of our capitalists and business men, there is no reason why Los Angeles should not secure the lion's share of the renewed prosperity which is coming upon Southern California, and double her population in the next ten years. As already remarked, we must not, however, sit supinely still, and take things for granted. The Italians say: "Everything comes to him who knows how to wait," but that proverb don't go in the Italy of America.

SAFETY POLITICAL UTTERANCES.

"About this time," as the weather predictions in the old almanacs used to say, look for remarkable political utterances in some of our local contemporaries. The Herald yesterday, referring to J. DeBarth Shorb as a candidate for Congress, said that "his well-known belief in the principles of the protection of a high tariff to Southern California industries," would make him a very strong candidate. That is to say, a belief in protection to Southern California industries makes a man a strong candidate for Congress, while a similar belief, in regard to the industries of the country at large, makes a man a weak candidate for President. Funny "ain't it?"

Again the Trombone declares that "the record made by Gov. Waterman, the present incumbent, is one that Republican can well stand by." Does the "Bone" want to help the Democrats, by attempting to make out that Republicans of the State endorse the present executive, when it is a well-known fact that they have practically repudiated him? What man, be he Republican or Democrat, so stupid or ignorant as not to have observed and recognized the deep significance of the action taken by the recent Republican State Convention in condemning the late and reckless Democratic majority in the Legislature, and with it by implication the accidental Republican executive who approved the plundering bills of that Democratic majority?

AMERICAN JOURNALISM IN LONG-DON.

A dispatch from London, published yesterday's TIMES, announces that the London Herald, which has for some time past been published seven days a week, will hereafter be published only on Sundays. This must not be taken as definitely settling the much-vaunted question as to whether a newspaper, fashioned after the American model, would pay in the British metropolis, although it certainly seems that if any one could make such a paper pay, it would be James Gordon Bennett. Several circumstances have, however, conspired against the success of this venture. To begin with, the publication of the paper on Sunday was bitterly opposed by the religious element in England, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It may be news to some of our readers that there are no seven-day papers in England. The Times, Telegraph, Standard and all the other big English dailies only appear six days in the week. A few papers, of comparatively small circulation, are published on Sunday only.

Bennett appears to have swing the Herald into this field, perhaps to spite those who have opposed his seven-day publication on religious grounds. Apart from this difficulty, the paper was not what it should have been, although Mr. Bennett tried half a dozen editors in less than a year—some of them very able men. It contained a very poor budget of cable news from home, such as Americans in London naturally looked for, while

of English or European news it gave little, not seeming to care to rivel even the despised London journals in the variety or freshness of its intelligence. It explored by-ways and launched into descriptive reporting and did over again what its English predecessors had done before.

Thus, the possibility of establishing a successful journal of the American type in London is still an open question. That our British cousins appreciate a good thing in American periodical literature when they see it is proved by the fact that the Century, Harper's, Detroit Free Press and other American publications publish large English editions, that of the Century reaching nearly 100,000. Harper's is about to erect a large building in London for its English home.

LATER details of the killing of Barandúin by the Guatemalans do not place our minister, Mr. Mizner, or the commanders of the American war vessels which were present, in a very favorable light. The commanders of United States war vessels in foreign waters appear to be bound by too much red tape. Capt. Pitts, of the steamship Acapulco, made a personal appeal to the officers of the two United States vessels for assistance, but they replied that they could do nothing without a certain order, and this, although the Guatemalans treated the American flag with great indignity. Had the British flag floated over the Acapulco and the gun-boats, Barrandúin would in all probability be alive today. The Stars and Stripes will never be thoroughly respected abroad until our naval officers are fully empowered to enforce such respect.

"What are we here for, unless to defend the honor of the flag and assert the power of our Government?" ought to be the inquiry in the minds of every naval officer on a foreign station. The following, from the Chronicle of Friday, is important if true:

The Southern Pacific Company has about decided to build a wharf for deep vessels at Santa Monica. It will extend outward 1800 feet, and will be 100 feet wide, longer than the one formerly there, and will make Santa Monica one of the ports at which the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's vessels will stop regularly.

The Santa Monicans have heard as many baseless rumors of wharves, during the past few months, that they will scarcely believe anything of this character until they see the material on the ground. So far, the only thing submitted by the Southern Pacific Company as an "evidence of good faith," has been a donkey engine, but it was evidently "not for publication," as it was taken away again the next day. Was it a sort of asinine decoy, so to speak?

SWITZERLAND is one of those happy countries which seldom figure in the news columns of the papers, and it was a surprise to many to hear of a revolt in that peaceful country. The trouble which has been settled—was purely a local one, being confined to the Italian-speaking canton of Ticino, whose inhabitants are disgusted with the inefficiency of their cantonal government, which, about six months ago, permitted the treasurer of the canton to get away with the—for Switzerland—immense sum of more than a million francs. The Swiss cantons have more autonomy than the American States and the government of the republic is as good a one as there is in the world, not excepting the United States.

At a meeting of German Democrats in San Francisco on Thursday, representatives from all the leading German Democratic clubs of the city being present, the Democratic State ticket was endorsed, with the important exceptions of Pond, Stanley and Henry Clay Hall. The latter gentleman, who is the nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was denounced as a "silly, illiterate Buckley youth." Mayor Pond was accused of having said, while Supervisor—referring to some German applicants for work—that "he could make no use of those damned Dutchmen."

A correspondent of the Herald sends the following able, authoritative and conclusive statement to that paper:

You may safely state to your readers that California has given a hearty vote of confidence to Governor next fall, from six to seven thousand majority. The writer of this has studied Zadkiel's Astrology. The stars are against the Republican candidates. This is not a joke, but a reality.

Seventh. In the emergency which was forced upon us by the action of the Typographical Union, against the wish of many of its best members, there were but three alternatives left to us as proprietors of THE TIMES, responsible to the public for its daily appearance. These alternatives were: (1) Surrender to the unjust and tyrannical demands of the strikers; (2) suspension of publication and abandonment of business; (3) the employment of a new force.

We could not think of accepting either the first or the second alternative, but chose the third as being necessary, right and expedient.

Eighth. The result has proven satisfactory. The strike is over. It was a failure. The strikers have no just ground to stand upon. They see their mistake, regret their course, and wish they were restored to the good positions which they voluntarily abandoned. But it is too late!

Ninth. A boycott cannot succeed in this community, which is too intelligent, too independent and too just to be drawn into a crusade of proscription. Besides, the would-be boycotters are not in the right, but clearly in the wrong.

The average citizen justly prides himself on his ability to manage his own business for himself, and properly resents the unskilled and therefore irresponsible interference of others in his private affairs.

AT SAN DIEGO.

The Republican Demonstration of Saturday Night. [Union, Sept. 14.] Senator Bowles led the speakers in a forcible, assuring and well-directed speech to his neighbors. He spoke of the situation and of his friends to his friends, and asked them to stand as a man with Col. Markham and the State ticket. The speech of Mr. Harvey Lindsey, well chosen and strong in delivery, was well received and applauded.

The speech of Mr. Carpenter closed the exercises of the night and was what his speeches always are, filled with historic facts. The story of Republicanism, its grandeur and glory, was told by him in words of strength and with telling force. His appeal to the people of the four counties, especially of Orange, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Diego, to stand together in the advance into the great future of the State fell from eloquent lips upon the responsive ears of a great multitude.

In Fresno. [Republicans, Sept. 14.]

The opening of the Republican camp in this city last night was very largely attended. The addresses by Dr. Rowell, Judge Nourse, Frank H. Short and Hon. A. L. Hart were exhibits of that nature as a distance of seven miles from the main exhibit. California's contribution, which would chiefly be of natural products, will thus only be visited by a portion of those who go to the exhibition. There seems to be too much real-estate influence at work among the World's Fair directors at Chicago.

THE LATE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

Facts that Controvart Misrepresentation—Attitude of "The Times."

TO THE PUBLIC.

First. The strike was not on account of wages, hours of labor, lack of prompt payment, or any personal grievance.

Second. The proprietors of the four daily papers had had under consideration the question of retirement in their several establishments, and agreed unanimously in laying before the Typographical Union, for consideration, the question of a slight reduction in rates of composition—not, however, presenting any ultimatum. The union arbitrarily refused any concession, and on the 4th of August made a stand-and-deliver demand upon the proprietors to sign, within twenty-four hours, a contract maintaining existing rates for the period of one year.

The proprietors, believing that the company would be mainly and gradually refused to sign. The strike was formally put into force at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of August 5th, though the men employed on THE TIMES had actually stopped work several hours before.

The proprietors rallied and got out their papers without missing an issue, though much crippled for the time being.

Third. The union strikers having voluntarily abandoned good situations on THE TIMES and the Herald, and locked themselves out, the proprietors had no alternative left, but to fill their places permanently, which they have done.

Fourth. The force employed by THE TIMES are members of the Printers' Protective Fraternity, a rival organized-labor body. The men receive the same wages as their predecessors, are equally competent, more reliable, and not unjust or despotic in their demands. The Fraternity has discipline, and the members work under laws, rules and regulations of their own, which do not interfere with that control which the proprietors have a right to exercise over their own property and business. Their motto is "Live and let live."

Fifth. The strike of THE TIMES was organized labor cannot be successfully resisted. We have blushed with shame at the recollection of his election and crimsoned with mortification at his record of inertia and supineness in the Senate; do we want another six years of similar experience, or do we want a Senator who can do his duty to the State which honors him?

SIXTH. The force employed by THE TIMES furnished to the mistaken reader into the wilds of the great West, on the lonely and tiresome march, into the camp upon the frontier, and face to face with Indian foes whose merciless character is most fully portrayed. The book is a vivid picture of life upon the border and in the wilderness.

The opening chapter takes the reader from the ranch to the camp with sublimine

STAGE TONES.

A Fine List of Attractions Booked at the Grand.

"THE VAGABOND," THIS WEEK.

Scanian's Success — The Croakers Disappointed—Maud Granger, Dixey and "The Crystal Slipper" Coming.

The result of last week's experience in putting the Irish drama before the Los Angeles public has resulted most satisfactorily to the management and to Mr. Scanian, who is understood to be much gratified with his reception on this, his initial visit. We have had Irish comedians here before, but they have either been too raw or too ripe-matured in perhaps the word. The spectacle of a man of sixty or upwards trying to play the Irish boy is more painful than pleasing. Scanian, now, has all the physical advantages, youth combined, necessary for the parts he plays, and though his pieces are, and must be, out of balance, being written to make the minor character the central figure of the stage, and the alleged plot subsidiary to the serving man, yet they have just that simplicity and directness that call for no thought on the part of the audience, and if there should be a momentary idea that anything real is being personated Scanian sings a song and you know that it is all pleasant fooling.

The receipts for Scanian's five nights and matinée, according to the box office returns, were but little short of four thousand dollars—an amount that makes Mr. Scanian's manager glad that he did not take the disinterested advice that he says was offered him in San Francisco, to skip Los Angeles on account of its being a dead town.

Manager H. C. Wyatt has just returned from San Francisco and will report progress later. The survey for the projected alterations in the Los Angeles Theater has been made and plans will be prepared. It will then be only a question of cost, to be considered and passed upon by the owner, when, if everything is satisfactory, the alterations will be made and the theater can be once more opened to the public.

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Despite rumors to the contrary it is stated by Margaret Mather's representative that Sarah Bernhardt has really agreed to play "Romeo" to Miss Mather's "Juliet" after the expiration of her contract with Abbey & Grau, and that the two stars will appear together in America during the season of the World's Fair.

Notes From the Soldiers' Home. SOLDIERS' HOME, Sept. 12.—[Correspondence to THE TIMES.] The number of deaths the past two months has been in excess of the average in July, three in August, five in September, two in October. One—H. J. Bechard, 27th Missouri Infantry, arrived from El Paso, Tex., August 18th, at 7 p.m., and died at 5 a.m. in the following morning. A short sojourn in the Home.

Since Governor Treichel's return Mr. Burroughs, the citizen boss farmer, has been relieved, and ex-Police Sergeant Rice placed in the position. Frank Dodge, promoted sergeant of Police, has been long on the force. An excellent appointment.

Major Treichel and Sergeant-Major Morris, who have been on a hunting trip in the Tehachapi mountains, have returned. If their trophies of the chase are such here, the meat will be gamey enough to suit the palate of a British tourist.

On Thursday evening we had music, a dramatic and a laughable farce, *The Dutchman Who Could not Read English*. Miller as "Hans" and Coiter as "Katherine," played their parts admirably. Miss Fanny Cook of Coloma, at present a guest of Mrs. Dr. Hassel, received "Flying Jim's Last Leap." It was an exceedingly fine effort. The applause with which it was received was well merited. Yet assuredly the lady feels that the pleasure inseparable from the consciousness of affording pleasure to others is worth more than mere applause.

The Best Dressed Girl.

At a winter resort the fair girl who by unanimous consent was accounted the best dressed on the occasion of a certain morning German wore a simple white linen lawn or muslin having a small purple gray figure scattered over the material. It probably cost less than twenty cents a yard. It was made without trimmings of any kind, the skirt in extreme simplicity, the bodice open at the throat in a long, narrow V, the sleeves full and unlined. The waist was bound by a wide ribbon. Each of the shoes were of the same color. No other girl on the floor was as simply dressed; no other excited so much comment nor looked so sweet and womanly. She might have been the poorest of all, so little did her toilet cost, but as it happens the contrary was the case, for besides being "the belle of the ball" she was a great heiress.—Chicago Herald.

RIALTO, Cal., Sept. 1, 1890.

Mrs. L. M. BROWN,
132 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—I will sell our unexcelled orange lands for the next thirty days, or until 1000 acres are sold, at \$60 per acre: \$10 cash, balance in two three and four years at eight per cent to actual settlers.

This is a great reduction from \$200, but we mean to start a boom and give the poor man who buys now the benefit.

Water furnished free until the formation of the irrigation district.

SAM'L. MERRILL, President,
Sam-Tropic Land and Water Co.

Grand Opening.

Mrs. J. M. Erdman, who for the past two years has been head trainer for Mine, Gottschall of this city, will open a fine line of artistic millinery goods, including the very latest styles and patterns, which she has recently received from the East on Monday, Sept. 15 at No. 49 S. Spring St. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

For the week of the 20th of October the Carlton Opera Company is underlined. It comes greatly strengthened in numbers and to some extent in quality. The popularity of this organization always ensures it a rousing welcome. Mr. Carlton has added some new operas to his repertory.

The Juch Opera Company's season here will be unusually short on account

of the difficulty experienced in making the dates for the various places agree. The arrangement just made by McLain & Lehman ensures the appearance of the company for four nights, opening on Christmas Day.

The spectacular event of the season in New York City will undoubtedly be the production of *Nero*, which is to be brought out at Niblo's in the middle of October. One of the realistic features of the performance is to be the introduction of eight cageless lions, handled, of course, by a "lion tamer." The audience is to be protected during the scene by a skeleton steel curtain, and will thus see the act behind the bars, as it were. Five hundred people are said to be enlisted in this production with the outlay upon it will amount, it is claimed, to thirty-five thousand dollars.

The *Souvenir* is the title of a new English melodrama by Henry Putnam and Augustus Harris, both well-known names. The piece has enjoyed a phenomenal run at Drury Lane Theater in London and is to be produced at the Boston Theater, and afterwards through the country.

William Haworth, the leading man of the Hubert Wilke Company, is a brother of Joseph Haworth, who appeared here a short time since in *Paul Kauvar*.

The press work for Clara Morris used to be chiefly devoted to details of her physical sufferings. That topic having grown threadbare, it is now claimed that she is unusually vigorous, and, as for her juvenility—well, an actress never grows old.

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LA DEMOISELLE AT HOME

THE FRENCH GIRL, HER BROTHER AND HER FIANCÉ.

Peculiar Gallic Scene—She Was Married in April—At a Parisian Boarding School—Behind Bolts and Bars.

COPYRIGHT, 1890—FOR THE TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—[Special Correspondence.] The French girl is a product so totally different from that to which Americans are accustomed that it is to be wished a larger proportion of those parents who year after year are sending their daughters to finish their studies in French convent or boarding schools could have a more thorough acquaintance with the type of character to which it seems to be the fashion to desire the young women of the United States to become more or less assimilated.

Daisy Miller, indeed, could with profit take lessons in manners from the *jeune demoiselle*. French children of both sexes are trained to a careful politeness which makes many things second nature with them, at the lack of which they often wonder in their American visitors. This afternoon, for example, a boy of 12 or 13 was allowed to stay a young Brooklyn girl, who for two years has been in a boarding school near Paris. I did not intentionally choose a phrase suggesting bolts and bars, but the establishment itself, though beautifully situated, succeeded admirably in reminding one of the walled garden in which Jean Valjean, in "*Les Misérables*," wore a bell on his leg as he tended the vegetables, in order that the Sisters and their charges might be warned of his approach and flee before the face of man. The park which surrounded the school building shut off effectually from the world. The tradesmen's entrance was shielded by thick hedges, and women were mowing the grass on the lawn in front of the school, while the students, who were of all ages, from 12 to 18, were busily engaged in the kitchen, in the laundry room, or in the schoolroom.

It gives one an uncomfortable sensation to see a French girl open her eyes in genuine surprise at beholding an American young lady retain her seat while an elderly lady is standing, or precede an elderly lady in passing from room, or refrain from rising when addressed by a learned woman in the conversation of others without being asked to sit down.

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MOTOR VERSUS STEAM.

ELECTRICITY IS RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF HOT WATER.

The Electric Motor Has Experienced Wonderful Development During the Past Few Years—Some of the Many Purposes for Which It Furnishes Power.

The advance made by electrical science and application during the last few years has been as phenomenal as it is rapid, to define its extent, and it is only when an attempt is made to follow the developments in any particular branch that an approximate idea of its mighty progress as a whole and its far-reaching and ever-widening influence in the industrial world can be arrived at.

From an investigation of one field alone, that of the electric motor, it at once becomes apparent that a revolution of limitless extent is being effected in industry and manufacture. There can be no doubt that the electric motor is the most simple and effective piece of mechanism yet devised for the transmission and transformation of power, and is destined to be the economical master for useful work.

It is quite possible that several of those who read these lines may never have seen an electric motor, yet it is none the less true that there are today already in operation in this country over 30,000 electric motors of various sizes engaged in an endless variety of occupations. One company building motors reports that its machines are now employed in nearly 200 distinct industries, and that new uses are found daily. This development has been almost entirely within the last three years.

GROWTH OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

From 1880 up to 1897 electrical engineers and contractors had given their attention mainly to the installation of electric lighting plants. At the end of the period covered with the result that there were some 1,900 central stations in operation supplying the light or the incandescent light, and sometimes both. A great many of these stations paid well from the start, but it was soon found that the lighting business was after all a limited one—that is, it could only be carried on during the hours of darkness, so that a valuable plant often lay idle sixteen or eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. Yet the current which such a plant could generate would lend itself as readily to driving an electric motor to furnishing light in a lamp, and the same circuit that conveyed it to the lamps would also convey it to the motor.

It was from facts like these a great stimulus to the electric motor industry about three years ago, and led to the perfecting of what had theretofore been a very crude and cumbersome piece of mechanism. As is now very generally known, the electric motor has but one moving part, the revolving armature, and by means of a pulley placed at the end of the armature shaft its power can be applied to any piece of apparatus or machinery known to the arts.

But up to 1888 nearly all the electric motors had been badly designed and poorly built, and the current that should have been converted into power was simply wasted in developing heat, so that the machine rapidly burnt out and otherwise became useless, and were altogether too expensive to run.

SAYING IN MOTORS.

At the present time, however, there are several electric motors in the market of excellent design and workmanship for which an high an efficiency as over 90 per cent is claimed, and there can be no doubt that the rate of efficiency in the smaller sizes as well as in the larger is the highest that has yet been attained by any piece of power transmission machinery. Thus an electric motor of one-half or one-quarter horse power will easily show as high an efficiency as that of another sort of motor of ten or fifteen horse power, yet nobody of us can conceive of a motor of a steam engine of one-quarter or one-half horse power to give anything but a small return upon the fuel applied to it.

Moreover, with the electric motor an enormous advantage has been the fact that when it has been installed and connections have been made with the circuits connecting it with the central station, it is practically ready that minute for work. All that is necessary is the turning of a switch and the current is instantaneously there. With the steam engine, even when the steam is taken from the steam mains in the street, considerable attendance is necessary, and in the vast majority of instances the steam has to be manufactured on the spot, so that there is necessarily a long time of attendance of an expert engineer, the supply of water and coal and the removal of ashes. Such steam plants also occupy considerable space and throw off no small amount of heat.

The idea, however, with the electric motor is to the inconveniences connected with the generation of steam and to transmit the energy in the form of current, so that all the user has to do is to draw off the power as he wants it, just as he would do in turning a tap to procure a supply of water.

THE MOTOR IN NEW YORK.

New York city, to go no further, furnishes many interesting examples of the manner in which electric motors have been applied to a variety of uses. Wherever the circuits pass, they are tapped off to power elevators, fans, the central station, which furnishes current at night for lighting, is supplying current in the day time for power. In the lower part of the city a large number of motors are in use. These are generally employed for ventilation purposes, though not a few may be found running freight and passenger elevators. A large number in the section below Chambers street are also to be found in printing offices. In that section, too, and elsewhere the motors are employed in a variety of other work, such as driving gangs of sewing machines, saw mills, machine shops, drug mills, pumps, ice cream freezers and the like.

In one of the large confectionery factories the electric motors grind up all the chocolate and other raw material. A large number of motors are used by dentists to run their lathes and other small machinery. The motors may also often be found in barbers' saloons, where they not only furnish ventilation, but in some instances are used to run the rotary brushes provided for the happy customers' heads. In one large office in the city the electric motor is employed to run a little stamping machine, which stamps thousands and thousands of documents every day with unerring regularity.—New York Sun.

Unkind.

He—Weally, I am all out of breath. My man had just begged me out in my tennis rig, down, now, when I received a message saying that you had changed your mind about tennis and were going to the tennis instead.

She—Indeed! I wonder who could have notified you? I didn't know that I had an enemy in the world.—Clothier and Furrier.

Joaquin Miller's Lonely Home.

All alone, with himself as his only companion, up among the high cliffs just outside the town of Oakland, Cal., Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, is passing his days. "What is there to attract one here?" he recently wrote to a friend who wanted to travel 2,000 miles to visit him. "Nothing, absolutely nothing but centipedes, scorpions and the tarantula, and they're not the best company for a city bred man, for whatever they put their feet on is poison. But I like it. I just turn the rocks up here, over, then I plant a tree or build a fence, and once in a great while I write. Keep away from me, stay where you are, and when I want you and the rest of the world I'll send."—Philadelphia Press.

Foolish Act of a Young Lover.

In the spring of 1889 a young Irishman named Herman Fitzgerald, who had arrived in America a few months before, made his way into Perry county, Pa., and obtained a position with a lumber company. He was industrious and got along well. He was in love with the sister of his employer. Their mutual attachment was observed by Fitzgerald's friends, and they grieved him unmercifully about his love affair. Patience ceased to be a virtue, and he became involved in a quarrel with two of his tormentors, who thrashed him. He felt the disgrace of his defeat and left the place, hoping to forget all about his troubles.

He stopped at a farmhouse in Juniata county, twenty miles away, and remained there over night, giving the name of Nicholas Paul. He heard of the talk concerning the burning of two barns a short time before, and immediately concocted the story that he was the incendiary. On the following day he went before a justice and confessed the crime. He was placed in the county jail, and in December was convicted. When the court sentenced him to ten years and six months in the western penitentiary Fitzgerald realized his serious position, and on the way back to the jail admitted to the sheriff that he had not told the truth; that he knew nothing whatever of the crime, and that his motive in telling the story was that he wanted to go to jail about six months in order to escape his persecutors in Perry county.

This state ruined the ears of the young German friend, and steps were immediately taken to procure his release. As his first "confession" had been doubted on the trial, not only by the court but by the district attorney and the jury, they all united in a plea to the board of pardons in his behalf. The application was argued before the board and the case was held under advisement, the probabilities being that he would be pardoned at the next sitting. In the interval a telegram reached the board that the unfortunate young man had died in the penitentiary of typhoid fever.—Chicago Times.

A Kind Conductor in Europe.

Perhaps the funniest bit of genuine kindness was performed by a little Belgian boy, who, in a fit of pique, had something of the figure of a Bologna sausage.

The express train had been rushing through tunnels all day. Anxious to miss nothing, the girl had her head out of the window, until finally overcome by fatigue she fell asleep, with her head resting on the open window. A rapid stop in an immense station suddenly woke her. Looking at her watch, she saw it must be lunch time. She started out into the station toward the buffet; the conductor followed her, wildly gesturing and talking in shrill Italian. She offered her ticket; he shook his head, getting more excited. He tried French; if any person shall turn Quaker he shall be banished and suffer return on pain of death.

No Quaker priest shall abide in this dominion, and those who do not wish to be banished and suffer death.

Prister may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook viands, make beds, sweep house, eat hair or shave on Sabbath day.

The Sabbath shall begin at sunrise on Saturday.

To pick an ear of corn growing on a neighbor's garden shall be deemed theft.

A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty until he clear himself by his oath.

No one shall buy or sell land without permission of the selectmen.

When it appears that an accused person has confederates and refuses to discover them he may be racked.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen, who are to debar him the privilege of buying and selling.

Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor shall be put in the stocks or receive ten stripes.

No minister shall keep a school.

Men steelers shall suffer death.

Whichever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above two shillings per yard shall be presented by the grand jury, and the selectmen shall tax the offender £200 on his estate.

A debtor in prison swearing he has made estate shall be laid out and sold to satisfy.

Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of 25.

No one shall read the common prayer book, keep Christmas or set days, or play on any instrument except the drum or jews-harp.

No school minister shall join people in marriage.

The selectmen shall only join them in marriage, and it is the duty of less scandal to Christ's church.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriage the magistrate shall determine the point.

The selectmen on finding the children ignorant may take them away from their parents and put them in better hands at the expense of their parents.

A man who works his wife shall pay a fine of 20.

A woman who strikes her husband shall be punished as the court directs.

With shall be deemed good evidence against his husband.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without first obtaining consent of her parents.

Marrried persons must live together or be imprisoned in jail.

Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.—Querries Magazine.

The Pipe in Europe.

Snuff was the first form in which tobacco was used in France, and the pipe didn't make its appearance until the reign of Louis XIV. At that time the French government began to distribute pipes among the soldiers. Jean Bart was an inveterate smoker, and the story goes that some Bourbon princesses used to smoke pipes. There was very little smoking in Europe in the Eighteenth century. Not a great number of that time was there any real smoking, and it is not until the middle of the Nineteenth century that smoking became general. The Spaniards, however, were the first to introduce the cigarette, and it is now the most popular cigarette in the world, was known as the Agua Alta.

Tunefife, a large island and swampy paradise of the mosquito, lying off the coast of British Honduras, is a corruption of Route Nuova, while Belize, the capital of the colony, is derived from Balice, a small settlement first founded by the celebrated buccaneer Wallace, who subsequently became governor of Jamaica. Montreal, in Canada, is a corruption of Mount Royal. In Africa the most common name for rivers is "Dong." The wanderer asked a native what the name of the river was, and he replied, "The Dong." The wanderer, eager for information, put the answer down as the name of the river, and Keith Johnston lithographed it on his map.—New York Tribune.

About Thackeray's Famous Broken Nose.

Sir William Fraser writes: "I have always believed that Thackeray's nose was broken in a fight at Charterhouse by Venables Q. C., lately deceased. Unless I am mistaken this was told me by the person who introduced me to Thackeray. On at least one occasion I heard him refer to the fact, and Venables certainly did not deny it."

My informant added that the "Dong" was a smoker, but when Napoleon's army returned from Egypt the pipe became famous.

Gen. Lassalle used to lead his cavalry charge with a pipe in his mouth; and D'Orsay was the possessor of a splendid meerschaum which was presented to him by Napoleon, and which was ornamented with stones to the value of about £750. Gen. Moreau, when his legs were about to be amputated, called for his pipe that he might smoke it during the operation, but how he enjoyed it history doesn't state.—Pépite Presse.

What Betrayed Him.

They were trying hard not to look like a bride and groom, but an incident happened that gave them clean out of the Ebbitt House for a walk. The young man looked at the threatening sky and then, with the solicitude peculiar to young husbands, concluded that he had better raise his umbrella, and then his beloved would be protected when the rain did come. So he unfastened the band of his natty umbrella, gave it a little dirt and then raised it. About a pint of rice showered down on his head and scattered over the pavement. The spectators roared, the bride giggled nervously and the young man beat a hasty retreat into the hotel to get the rice out of his hair.—Washington Star.

Died.

ROBBINS—In this city, September 14th, William C. Robbins, infant son of John D. and Rose C. Robbins aged 3 months.

FUNERAL CEREMONY. — At 2 p.m. today.

REED—In this city, September 14th, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Reed, aged 16 months. Funeral at residence, 925 Blaine street, Monday, the 15th inst. at 3 p.m.

DR. J. ADAMS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, IN CHARGE OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 112 W. FIRST ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

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Pasadena Edition.

BY MAIL, \$9 A YEAR.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1890.

BY CARRIER: { PER MONTH, \$5
PER YEAR, \$10

SCHOOL IN SESSION.
Scholars and Teachers Will Meet Today.

AFTER A HAPPY VACATION.

Who the Teachers Are—Notes and Comment—Persons—A Batch of Brevities of Some Interest.

The public schools of Pasadena will open this morning. During the past week there has been a big exodus of the children from the country and seashore, and groups of boys and girls with tanned faces and tough, sun-brown hands, can be seen on the streets talking over the various incidents of their outing, reviewing the good times they had while away, telling each other about their experiences in fishing, bathing, boating, etc., and the many new acquaintances they made.

The other class of children who spent the summer in town listen attentively to the stories of their schoolmates but claim they have had just as good a time at home, for Pasadena isn't a bad place to be in at any time. All have their minds on today's opening, and are busy guessing the names of their teachers for the ensuing year and wondering how they will like them.

The teachers, most of whom have enjoyed vacations more or less extended, have returned home, physically and mentally invigorated for another year's work. The parents are glad to have their children once more settled down to work and to be rid of their responsibility during the day.

The schools will be presided over by the following corps of instructors:

Wilson Grammar School—J. D. Grayham, principal; plain and geometry, algebra, physics and chemistry; Supt. Will S. Monroe, zoology; Mrs. Theodore Coleman, literature and physiology; Miss Ellen Thompson, elementary geometry and Latin.

Wilson Primary—Caspar W. Hudson, principal; Carrie J. Lang, Carrie Hill, Helen Crittenden, Harriet A. Patton, Mary G. Webster and Mrs. Fannie S. Burt.

Gardell School—A. L. Hamilton, principal; Mimi Martin; Sarah E. Palmer, Ada C. Cleveland, Maria Fuller and Jessie R. Mitchell.

Washington School—W. H. House, principal; Alice E. Bonine, Allie M. Folgar, Ida Robinson and Lillie Dunn.

Grant School—L. L. Evans, principal; Agnes Elliott.

Jackson School—Ella G. Wood.

The special teachers are: Music, Hattie C. Stacey; drawing and penmanship, H. W. Pearce.

No important changes have been adopted in the manner of conducting the schools or in the courses of studies pursued, except that an eighth year of studies has been added to the curriculum of the Garfield and Washington schools, thus making a full grammar course. This will be an appreciated advantage to the pupils residing in the vicinities of these respective schools.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

A snare drum has been added to the Salvation Army's list of musical instruments.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of extra copies of THE TIMES were brought to town yesterday morning, the supply was exhausted before 9 o'clock. THE TIMES is the paper.

Local physicians report a renewal of symptoms similar to a gripe. Some of the patients are compelled to go to bed and undergo rigid treatment, and altogether the prevailing ailment seems to be something much worse than an ordinary bad cold.

Trespassing is engaged in hereabouts in a reckless and careless manner. We are informed that persons pass over land with impunity, destroying the growing crops and even breaking down fences. It is no wonder that trespass notices are so frequent. The offenders need to have the law enforced in their case and be made to suffer for the consequences.

Although cigarette smoking is practiced to an alarming extent among the youth of Pasadena, our local authorities and statesmen are wise enough not to attempt to stop the practice by a prohibitory law. There is a contest now going on in New York between the law on the one hand and the small boy on the other. The law says boys under 16 years of age shall not smoke cigarettes, but what the boys say is not on record. As it takes the attention, however, of the entire police force to even partially regulate matters in this early stage in the proceedings, it is likely that the attempt will end in smoke.

BREVITIES.

The signal flags still predict clear weathering. Very few Pasadenaans are left at Catalina.

The overland yesterday was three hours late.

Lester Cooley returned from Catalina Saturday evening.

Evening services have been resumed in most of the churches.

A number of the bicycle club members enjoyed a spin yesterday.

The Salvation Army is once more in line after a brief period of inactivity.

Some members of Company B were out practicing on the rifle range yesterday.

The local theatrical season will open early next month, so Manager Ward says.

There will be a meeting held in Williams' Hall tonight for the purpose of organizing a band.

A meeting of the Pasadena Dramatic Club will be held tomorrow evening at the residence of Mrs. Bangs on Grand avenue.

A well-known young lady of town had a narrow escape Saturday from serious injuries by jumping off a train while in motion.

A reception will be tendered the members of the Mareno-avenue

Chautauqua Circle this evening at the residence of A. F. M. Strong on Sherman street.

Webster Wotkyns and R. M. Furong have gone to San Diego to attend the Democratic Congressional Convention. Mr. Wotkyns will act as W. U. Master's proxy.

Judge H. W. Magee, J. E. Farnum, Jas. McLaughlin and W. O. Swan, Jr., were among the vice-presidents seated on the platform at the big mass meeting in Los Angeles Saturday night.

Two giddy young men from Angeles City were wild and bitterly complaining because Pasadena was so slow. The general appearance of the croakers warrants us venturing the opinion that they were too fast.

John Grosch has withdrawn the charge of larceny against William Childress. The latter gentleman, who is still in jail, will, it is understood, now be called upon to testify again when he and Grosch bought their drinks last Friday night.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade held Saturday, Hon. C. T. Hopkins and J. A. Buchanan were appointed delegates to represent Pasadena at the meeting of the Pacific Coast Board of Commerce, which will be held at San Francisco next Wednesday. Mr. Buchanan will not be able to attend and has signed over his proxy to Mr. Hopkins.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAN PEDRO, Sept. 14, 1890. The following were the arrivals and departures for the past twenty-four hours:

Arrived—Sept. 14, steamer Los Angeles, from Newport, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co. Sept. 14, steamer Santa Rosa, Alexander, from San Diego, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co. Sept. 14, steamer Falcon, Simmle, from Avalon, passengers and merchandise, to W. T. Co.

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Violin and Guitar Strings, two strings for
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Full Faculty for both College and Seminary.

Prof. F. A. Bacon will have charge of the De-

partment of Music. He has secured the ser-

vices of Prof. J. Ivey, who will continue to

teach the instrumental music. Prof. J. Ivey

will continue to give instruction in Art.

Forms in all departments reasonable.

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